



Urban District Council
OF
Hampton Wick.

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
ON THE
SANITARY CONDITION OF
THE DISTRICT

For the Year 1907.

KNAPP, DREWETT AND SONS LIMITED,
PRINTERS,
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES AND WESTMINSTER, S.W.

34326.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ON THE

Sanitary Condition of the District

FOR THE YEAR 1907.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL OF HAMPTON WICK.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report upon the mortality, health and sanitary condition of your District for the year 1907.

AREA. INHABITED HOUSES.

The area of the Urban District of Hampton Wick contains 1,315 acres. Of this area 1,235 acres consist of land and 80 acres of water. The district is situated in the southern part of the County of Middlesex. It is

bordered by the Urban District of Teddington on the north and by the Urban District of Hampton on the west. The southern and eastern sides of the district are enclosed by the River Thames, which separates the district from the County of Surrey. By far the greater part of this area is contained within two Royal Parks belonging to Hampton Court. The whole of the Home or Hampton Court Park is within the district and about half the Bushey Park. The area of this Government property is about 1,100 acres, so that the district of Hampton Wick, not including the part within the Royal Parks, only amounts to 215 acres, and as about 70 acres of this is water the population is mostly contained in an area of 145 acres. This area is roughly triangular and is wedged in by Bushey Park on the west, the River Thames on the east and the district of Teddington on the north. In it there is hardly any waste land as it is almost entirely occupied by houses and gardens, many of the latter being of a fair size.

In the middle of the year, on examining the rate books, it was found that 494 houses in the district were occupied, and also that 49 houses were unoccupied. The unoccupied houses were generally of fair size. Such houses have not let readily during the past few years. In addition several houses have been pulled down during the year. These have been cottage property.

POPULATION.

There is no doubt that there is a decrease in the population of the district. This is due to two causes. Firstly, a number of houses have been pulled down by the Tramway Company during the past few years; secondly, as above mentioned, there are a great number of unoccupied houses in the district. Many of these houses are large and each would probably, if occupied,

account for from five to ten persons. Taking the number of occupied houses in the middle of the year as 494, which is approximately correct, and multiplying this number by 5.125 which is the average number of persons occupying each house in this district, we obtain a population of 2,532 persons.

In the following table is given the enumerated population at the date of the Census of the years 1881, 1891 and 1901, and the estimated population for the year 1907. The Census figures refer to the early part of the year, whilst the estimate refers to the middle of the year :

POPULATION (Enumerated).			Population estimated middle 1907.
1881	1891	1901	
2162	2378	2606	2532

BIRTHS.

There were 38 births registered during the year. Of these 16 were males and 22 females. No illegitimate births were registered. This gives a birth rate on the estimated population of 15.01 per 1,000 living.

The birth rates of various localities are as follows :

				1906	1907
England and Wales	...			27	26.3
London	...	...	...	26.5	25.8
County of Middlesex	...			26.7	
Hampton Wick	...	...		15.2	15

Hampton Wick, average for years 1897-1906, 18.7.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the district was 30. By including deaths of residents occurring outside the district and by excluding deaths of non-residents registered in the district we obtain the nett number of deaths belonging to the district. This amounts to 33.

The following table gives the details of the deaths credited to the district:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Deaths registered in the District	11	19	30
Deaths of Hampton Wick Residents in			
Kingston Union Infirmary	2	1	3
Cottage Hospital, Teddington	—	2	2
Royal Hospital Richmond	1	—	1
Complete Total...	14	22	36
Deaths of Non-Residents found drowned and taken out of the river in the district	2	1	3
Deducting these deaths from the Complete Total we obtain the nett total of all deaths belonging to the district	12	21	33

This gives a nett death rate of 13·03 per 1,000 as against 11·03 per 1,000 for the previous ten years. This average, however, is lower than it should be, as previous to the year 1901 deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district were not taken into account.

The corrected death rate for the district is 13·38. This is arrived at by allowing for the disturbing influence caused by the age and sex distribution of the population. A full account of this was given in my report for the year 1905. The death rates for certain localities are given in the following table:—

	1901	1906	1907
England and Wales...	16.9	15.4	15.0
London	18.7	15.1	14.6
County of Middlesex ...	14	12.7	
Hampton Wick—			
Recorded Death Rate ...	13.8	10.3	13.0
Corrected Death Rate ...	14.2	10.5	13.4
Average for preceding 10 years... ..	12.9	11.9	11.0

The causes of death of residents of Hampton Wick are shown in the following table. In this table the figures have been fully corrected by the exclusion of deaths of non-residents and by the inclusion of deaths of residents which had occurred outside the district. The figures in *italics* apply to deaths occurring outside the districts:—

	Under 65 years of age.	Over 65 years of age.	TOTAL.
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Enteric Fever	<i>1</i>	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	1	2
Other Septic Diseases...	<i>1</i>	—	1
Cancer	1 + <i>1</i>	1	3
Bronchitis	2 + <i>1</i>	—	3
Pneumonia	2	3	5
Premature Birth	2	—	2
Diseases and Accidents of			
Parturition	<i>1</i>	—	1
Heart Diseases...	2	—	2
Accidents	2	—	2
Suicides... ..	1	—	1
Hæmophilia	1	—	1
Renal Diseases...	—	1	1
Nervous Diseases	1	1	2
Convulsions	1	—	1
Old Age	—	2 + <i>1</i>	3
Other Causes	1	—	1
Total	23	10	33

Seven deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, and if these be added to the number of deaths occurring in persons over 65 years of age, it will be seen that such deaths account for half the total number.

No death occurred from Phthisis or other tuberculous disease.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age belonging to the district during the year was seven, which is in the proportion of 184 to every 1,000 births. This is by far the highest infantile death rate which has been registered during the past 10 years. Infantile death rates, however, have very little value taken by themselves in a population so small as that of Hampton Wick as very few births are registered during the year. On three separate occasions during the last ten years only one death of an infant has been registered, so that the mortality for different years varies very greatly. Thus, in the year 1899 we have an infantile mortality of 20 per 1,000 as against one of 184 per 1,000 in the year 1907. One or two extra deaths make an enormous difference in the infantile death rate of so small a population. The average infantile mortality for the last ten years is 84 per 1,000 births registered. This compares well with other places as is shown in the following table:—

	1906	1907
England and Wales	133	118
London	131	115
76 Great Towns	145	176
County of Middlesex	121	
Hampton Wick	25	184
Hampton Wick, average for preceding 10 years	91	84

Looking now at the causes of the seven infantile deaths which took place in Hampton Wick in 1907. They are as follows:—

Diarrhœa	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	...	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	..	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	1

It is noteworthy that only one death was due to Diarrhœa, which is the commonest disease for infants to die of. Two deaths were due to Premature Birth. Many such deaths would not occur if mothers would take proper care of themselves before the birth of the child. None of the deaths were those of illegitimate infants.

PRINCIPAL EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The diseases upon which this death rate is calculated are the following:—

Smallpox.
 Measles.
 Scarlet Fever.
 Diphtheria.
 Whooping Cough.
 Fever (including Typhus, Typhoid and Continued Fever).
 Epidemic Diarrhœa.

Not all of these diseases are notifiable.

The death rate is commonly spoken of as the zymotic death rate.

The total number of deaths from these diseases was four. It is made up as follows:—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	1
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	2

This gives a zymotic death rate of 1·6 per 1,000 living.

The zymotic death rates of various localities are as follows:—

	1906	1907
England and Wales	1.73	1.26
London	1.93	1.42
Middlesex	1.80	
Hampton Wick	1.90	1.60

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 1907 the total number of notifications in the district was:—

Diphtheria	4
Erysipelas	2
Scarlet Fever	7
	—
	13

In the year 1906 there were 49 notifications.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seven cases were registered during the year, two in January, two in April, one in May, one in November, and one in December. Two occurred in one house. Four cases were removed to the London Fever Hospital and one to the Hampton Isolation Hospital. The other two cases were treated in their own homes, as there was sufficient accommodation. In no case could the outbreak be traced to milk infection. No death occurred.

DIPHTHERIA.

Four cases were notified, no death occurred. One case was reported in September and three in October. Two cases occurred in one house. All cases were of a very severe type, and tracheotomy had to be performed in one case. Antitoxin serum was used in every case. In two of the houses the other inmates were injected with the serum as a preventive measure. Unfortunately, however, for certain reasons the father of one of the children in one of the houses was not injected, and he contracted the disease. I have no doubt that the prophylactic injection of antitoxin serum in doses of 500 units is most beneficial in stopping the spread of the disease.

ENTERIC FEVER.

No case was notified during the year, but one death is registered. This case was notified in September 1906. The patient was 13 years old. She contracted the disease in Hampton Wick and was removed to the Cottage Hospital at Teddington, where she died in April 1907 from Pyæmia following Enteric Fever.

ERYSIPELAS.

Two cases were notified. Both recovered. No case of Smallpox, Puerperal Fever or Typhus occurred during the year.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The diseases to be considered under the above heading include Measles, Whooping Cough, Epidemic Diarrhoea, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, and Tuberculous Diseases.

MEASLES.

Some isolated cases occurred in the early part of the year. They were of a mild type, and no case proved fatal.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This disease was very prevalent in April and May, but only one infant died.

EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

Owing to the absence of hot weather during the summer months few cases of summer diarrhœa occurred. Two deaths of diarrhœa were registered, one was an infant 14 days old, and the other a female of 79 years.

EPIDEMIC CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

No case came under my notice.

PHTHISIS AND OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASE.

No fatal case occurred during the year.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

This district has an arrangement with Hampton by which four patients can be admitted to the Hampton Isolation Hospital if the beds are not needed. During the year one case of Scarlet Fever was removed there, as there was no possibility of isolating the patient in the cottage in which he lived.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfectants were in all cases supplied to houses where infectious disease occurred. Rooms were disinfected on recovery of the patient or when the patient was removed to an Isolation Hospital. Premises and clothing were disinfected with sulphurous acid.

SANITARY WORK.

To my great regret, the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Rayner, resigned his appointment at the end of September. He was an efficient and industrious officer who kept the district under constant supervision for nine years,

With the approval of the Local Government Board, the Council's Surveyor, Mr. Taylor, was appointed to fill the vacant post, and he began to perform his additional work on October 1st.

Before Mr. Rayner vacated his post he accompanied me in August, when I inspected the greater part of the district, and in December I inspected the remainder with the newly appointed Sanitary Inspector. Very few sanitary defects were found, such as stopped drains, leaky pipes, damp walls, accumulation of manure and defective ashpits. The five workingmen's cottages, containing ten tenements, erected by the Tramway Company, were found to be in good condition, and the sanitary arrangements in the Public Elementary Schools were also found to be satisfactory.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are two bakehouses in the district, and in both cases the regulations were complied with.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There is only one slaughterhouse in the district. It has existed in the same locality for about 50 years. It was found to be in a cleanly condition, and to have a sufficient supply of water. It complied with the regulations of the Bye-laws adopted in 1894.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

There are two milkshops and one cowkeeper in the district. Their premises were periodically inspected, and were found to be in good condition, the regulations of the Bye-laws adopted in 1896 being complied with. The cows were inspected by a veterinary surgeon and were found to be healthy. The bulk of milk consumed in the district is imported from outside. It is hardly necessary

to point out that the supply of pure milk is of the greatest importance to the community as it is one of the principal articles of diet. It is the food of infants, of young children and of invalids. Unfortunately, it is also the medium of spreading infection, if proper precautions are not taken. It has been proved that milk from tuberculous cows may infect the human consumer. Milk may also spread infectious diseases such as Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Diarrhœa.

To guard against these dangers it is eminently desirable for every milch cow to be periodically examined by a veterinary surgeon with the tuberculous test. The cows and cowsheds should be kept clean and provision should be made for a supply of good water for drinking as well as for cleansing the utensils, boiling water or steam being used for the latter purpose. It is now conclusively proved that milk may also be contaminated by the common house fly, on whose feet microbes may be conveyed and in that way spread infection. In order to prevent this danger stringent regulations ought to be made, to have all vessels containing milk covered. Infection by flies applies not only to milk but also to other eatables such as meat, jellies, &c., which should all be protected from the house fly.

The following notice has been received from the County Council of Middlesex:—

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

PRESERVATIVES IN MILK.

The Local Government Board have recently issued a circular on the subject of Preservatives in milk, and have suggested that notice should be given by the County Council to Milk Traders, that proceedings will be taken in cases where Preservatives are reported in Milk.

The County Council of Middlesex have in the past taken proceedings in cases of samples of Milk certified by the Public Analyst as containing Preservatives, and *Notice is hereby given that such proceedings will continue to be taken in similar cases in the future.*

RICHD. NICHOLSON,
Clerk of the County Council.

Guildhall, Westminster.

20th August, 1906.

The milk traders were notified by circular that action would be taken in such cases where preservatives were found in milk.

LAUNDRIES.

The few domestic laundries in the district were found to be in good condition.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.

The premises coming under this Act have been periodically inspected. There are two factories in the district, one is a brass foundry and the other is connected with motor works. There are ten workshops, viz. :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	2
Butcher's Shops	...	...	...	...	2
Draper's Shops	...	...	...	...	2
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmaking Establishments	...	...	...	...	2
Upholstering Establishments	...	...	...	...	1
There are 12 workplaces, viz:—					
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	6
Boatbuilding Yards	...	...	...	...	2
Stableyards	...	...	...	...	2
Coffee Shops	...	...	...	...	2

The workshops and workplaces were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

OUTWORKERS.

One dressmaker sends work to a person who lives outside this district. I forwarded the name and address of the outworker to the Council in whose district that outworker resided.

I also received from other Councils two names and addresses of outworkers who reside in this district. I visited their homes and found the premises in good condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are two common lodging houses in the district. One has accommodation for five and the other for six lodgers. Both premises were regularly inspected and in one the arrangements for washing were not found to be satisfactory.

ICE CREAM VENDORS.

Owing to unfavourable summer weather very few ice cream sellers came to Hampton Court. Your inspector paid frequent visits to the sellers and examined their barrows. Two were found who had not the names and addresses painted on their cars. At a later visit, however, it was found that they had complied with the regulations.

DUST AND HOUSE REFUSE.

The weekly collection of dust and house refuse appears to have given every satisfaction. A few minor complaints were received.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

No trouble was experienced during the year in the sewerage and surface water systems with the exceptions of a blockage in Park Road, one or two breakdowns with the ejector and a broken air main in High Street. All these were attended to with as little delay as possible. The new temporary sewer pipe over Kingston Railway Bridge, necessitated by alterations to the bridge which are being made by the London and South-Western Railway Company, was laid down and the connections under the metals at either end were made without any interference with the traffic. When tested everything was found to be satisfactory, and has since remained so.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The rest of the cottages, eight in number, in St. John's Square, have been pulled down by the Tramway Company. As the inhabitants could not find any suitable housing accommodation in the parish they moved to the neighbouring district of Kingston, where the Tramway Company have erected a set of eight cottages. They are situated about a mile away from St. John's Square. In the place of about 30 cottages demolished, the Tramway Company has hitherto only erected five cottages in the district, each of which consists of two tenements, and the ground where those cottages were demolished has not yet been utilised for the erection of new houses. A scheme for building workmen's cottages is still in abeyance.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Work was found in December for 27 unemployed, varying in length of time from two to six days per week. They were employed in cleaning out the ditch in the Hampton Court Road and taking off turf on the allotments.

ROADS.

The whole of the roads of the district are in good repair with the exception of Lower Teddington Road and Sandy Lane where repairs are shortly to be taken in hand. The roadway and wharf alongside Kingston Bridge was completed with the sanction of the Office of Works and the Thames Conservancy. School Lane has been reformed and a channel laid down in the centre of the roadway. This has entirely prevented surface water settling in pools in various parts of the roadway.

LEGISLATION.

The principal Acts affecting Public Health came into force on January 1st, 1908. They are as follows:—

1. Factory and Workshop Act, 1907 (dealing with Laundries);
2. Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907;
3. Notification of Births Act;
4. Education (Administrative Provisions) Act;
5. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

The latter Act gives Local Authorities more extensive powers in dealing with streets and buildings, with Sanitary Provisions, with Infectious Diseases, and with Common Lodging Houses.

The Education Act deals principally with Medical Examination of Children who attend Public Elementary Schools.

The Births Act provides for the early Notification of Births. As there are on an average not more than 48 births in any year nearly all of which are attended by medical men, and very few by midwives, your Council did not think it advisable for the present to adopt the Act.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

TH. GÜNTHER, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

February, 1908.

INQUESTS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Sex.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Verdict.</i>
May 10th	... M. ...	31 ...	Accidentally drowned, by falling from a boat
May 25th	... M. ...	60 ...	Suicide by drowning while of unsound mind
July 31st	... F. ...	40 ...	Found drowned
Aug. 5th	... M. ...	64 ...	Found drowned
Dec. 15th	... F. ...	45 ...	Fracture of skull, acci- dental. P.M.

TABLE 1.—For Whole District.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.	Deaths of Non-registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	NETT. DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.	
		Number.	Rate. ^a	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate. ^a
				Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate. ^a					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1897	...	44	18.45	2	45.00	33	13.80	...	2	...	31	13.03
1898	...	60	25.23	10	166.00	37	15.50	...	4	...	33	13.87
1899	...	49	20.40	1	20.00	32	13.30	...	4	...	28	11.70
1900	...	55	22.92	7	127.00	26	10.30	...	2	...	24	10.00
1901	...	44	16.90	5	113.00	38	14.58	...	5	3	36	13.80
1902	...	45	17.26	5	111.00	30	11.51	...	1	1	30	11.51
1903	...	46	17.65	1	21.74	16	6.14	...	3	3	16	6.14
1904	...	48	18.42	5	104.17	27	10.36	...	1	4	30	11.51
1905	...	37	14.20	4	108.11	20	9.67	...	2	4	22	8.44
1906	...	40	15.21	1	25.00	21	7.98	...	2	8	27	10.27
Averages for years 1897-1906	2,522	47	18.66	4.1	84.10	28	11.11	...	2.6	4	27.7	11.03
1907	...	38	15.01	7	184.21	30	11.85	...	3	6	33	13.03

* Rates in columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,235.

Total population at all ages, 2,606. Census, 1901.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 520. Census, 1901.

Average number of persons per house, 5. Census, 1901.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District:—Kingston Union Infirmary, Teddington and Hampton Wick College Hospital.

Other institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District:—Royal Hospital, Richmond.

Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.

TABLE III.—Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1907.
In the Hampton Wick Sanitary District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							Total Cases Notified in Each Locality.			No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from Each Locality.		
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.						
Small Pox ...													
Cholera ...													
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous Group)	4	...	2	1	...	1							
Erysipelas ...	2	...	...	...	...	2							
Scarlet Fever ...	7	...	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	1*	4†	
Typhus Fever ..													
Enteric Fever ..													
Relapsing Fever ...													
Continued Fever...													
Puerperal Fever ...													
Plague ...													
Totals ...	13	...	3	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	4	

* Isolation Hospital. Hampton. † London Fever Hospital.

TABLE IV.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during Year 1907.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS IN LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).			DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 & under 5.	5 & under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 65.	65 & upwards.				
Small-pox											
Measles											
Scarlet fever											
Whooping-cough... ..	1	...	1								
Diphtheria (includ- ing membranous croup)											
Croup											
Fever:—											
Typhus											
Enteric	1	...	...	...	1						
Other continued											
Epidemic influenza											
Cholera											
Plague											
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	...	...	1				
Enteritis											
Puerperal fever											
Erysipelas... ..											
Other septic diseases	1	...	...	...	1						
Phthisis											
Other tubercular diseases											
Cancer, malignant disease	3	...	...	...	...	2	1				
Bronchitis... ..	3	2	...	...	...	1					
Pneumonia	5	1	...	...	...	1	3				
Pleurisy											
Other diseases of res- piratory organs...											
Alcoholism)											
Cirrhosis of liver)											
Venereal diseases...											
Premature birth ...	2	2									
Diseases & accidents of parturition ...	1	...	...	...	1						
Heart diseases ...	2	...	...	...	...	2					
Accidents	2	...	...	1	...	1					
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1					
All other causes ...	9	1	...	1	...	2	5				
All causes	33	7	1	2	3	10	10				

TABLE V.--Hampton Wick District.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1907. Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes	{ Certified	2	1	3	1							2	1					7
	{ Uncertified																	
<i>Common Infectious Diseases:</i>																		
Small-pox																		
Chicken-pox																		
Measles																		
Scarlet Fever																		
Diphtheria: Croup																		
Whooping Cough																		
<i>Diarrheal Diseases:</i>																		
Diarrhoea, all forms			1	1														1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																		
Gastro-enteritis																		
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																		
<i>Wasting Diseases:</i>																		
Premature Birth		2		2														2
Congenital Defects																		
Injury at Birth																		
Want of Breast Milk,																		
Starvation																		
Atrophy, Debility,																		
Marasmus																		
<i>Tuberculous Diseases:</i>																		
Tuberculous Meningitis																		
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																		
Tabes Mesenterica																		
Other Tuberculous Diseases																		
<i>Other Causes:</i>																		
Erysipelas																		
Syphilis																		
Rickets																		
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																		
Convulsions												1						1
Bronchitis							1					1						2
Laryngitis																		
Pneumonia													1					1
Suffocation, overlying																		
Other Causes																		
		2	1	3	1							2	1					7

District of Hampton Wick ... Population, estimated to middle of 1907, 2,532.
 Births in the year { Legitimate, 38. Deaths in the year of { Legitimate Infants, 7
 { Illegitimate, 0. { Illegitimate „ 0.
 Deaths from all Causes at all Ages, 33.

